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THE TRIBUNE.

Religious Bitterness.

We have received several communications during and since our City Election contest surcharged rith bitterness against our fellow-citizens of the Roman Catholic faith, and accusing them of designs to subvert our Institutions and Liberties .-We cannot publish articles of this stamp, in the first place, because we believe them founded in error, and calculated to inflame pernicious prejudices already dangerously ascendant; in the next place, becaue ours is a Political, not a Religious journal, devoted, so far as it has any distinctive character, to the advocacy of Whig principles and measures, and not those of any Church or Sect .-As individuals, we attend and cleave to such Churches as we prefer, which, we hardly need sav, are very far from being Roman Catholic; but in our capacity of public journalist, we endeavor to sink our peculiar religious tenets and regard all seets with equal respect and good will-to regard them in the broad light of Christian charity as carnest and devoted though possibly erring laborers for the well being and elevation of the Human Race. We may often fall short of our own stanconsent to discard it.

But we could not at any rate consent to publish the articles so profusely sent us while the fires of religious bitterness are raging as at present in our City. When we behold, in the heart of an enlightened Christian land and mighty City, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, the dwelling of a defenceless and unoffending Christian Bishop assailed and battered by an infuriated mob-(a mob in which we rejoice to believe no Whig and certainly no Christian took any part, but which plainly indicated a current of popular feeling)-When we learn that stones and other missiles were hurled through its windows into the room in which an mons of Death, we are shocked at the depravity and perverseness of humanity, and we cannot but feel that all good men should use their utmost offorts to repress the phrenzy in which such exhitions have their origin. If this spirit be not checked, our City will become the sport and prey of fiendish mobs-of men fighting and slaying each other on account of Religion, while none of them Bossess any worth having. The immediate cause of this outbreak of fanatic

fury is doubtless the School Question and the New School Law. Excellent and intelligent citizens view the subject in this light, viz: 'The Catholic Clergy are aiming to grasp the control of Public Education in this country; to do this, they have procured the passage of a law which throws the whole matter into Politics; where, as Tammany Hall generally rules the Elections of our City. manage the Schools precisely as they have procured the passage of this Law. This is the view taken by very many worthy and well-meaning citizens, and it is not amazing that they are alarmed But the public should not-nay, must net-

poverlook this truth,—that the particular shape given to the New School Law, is one with which the Catholics had nothing to do. If any such power gover the Public Schools be really given them by this law, it is not what they asked. We do know that the Delegates from the Catholics of this City who have attended at Albany this winter in favor of their School claim, as well as their early and well pinformed advocates of other creeds, have been uniformly opposed to the shape which this bill assumed, protested against it, and acquiesced at last. arif at all, with reluctance, and misgiving, being assured that they must take this or have nothing .-All that they asked was a recognition of their right Uso direct and oversee the education of their own children, under the general regulations and rethetrictions imposed on all other Schools. But chis, they were told, could not be allowed-it would be giving the money of all to support secdarian Schools-the Legislature would extend

the Country System to this City, or it would do w This has been done; its effects have been par ially shown in the ill-feeling and violence which haracterized the Election; in the disgraceful deitertion of Mr. Nicholson in the Fifth Ward by the party which had nominated him; and in the fact shat no Catholic, publicly known as such, has been

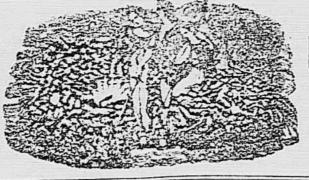
elected to any office in the City. What chance,

her, have they to obtain the control of the Public

Education? None, unless in this round-about manger-so many votes at the Elections for so much Byor in the management of the Public Schools, which this bill opens a door for, while that which bev asked would not. The whole business is in bad shape-bad alike for the Catholics, the ichools, and the peace and well-being of the City, precisely as the Catholics and those of other creeds who thought something could be done for them predicted as the result of the passage of this bill. The blame rests, however, on Tammany Hall and the late Legislature-not on those who, in answer o their prayer for bread, have received a stone.

Let this truth be headed. IF We see faverable notice, in the Saratoga papers, of the examination recently held at that sillage in the school of Messrs. Bangs and Smith, y commencing on the 28th ult. It is said to have effected great credit on the teachers. The Cataat ogue shows that there are 133 students in the school, and that the institution is in a very flour- bery of every kind. de shing condition.

HORRIBLE MURDER .- A letter from the Postmaster at Newart, Ten., to the Highland Messenger, of says that a negro man owned by Mr. John Thomas. reantered the room where he and his wife were sleep oring early in the morning, fell upon them with an axe and mangled them in a horrible manner. It ii said that both have since died. He then set fire to the house and out-buildings and on going away met a neighbor named Benson. He killed him with an axe and cut off his head, which he threw into the fire. The fiend was pursued by the neighte bors but fought desperately until wounded by a gun so that he could no longer resist. He was former-Fowned by Mr. Wiley, killed one of his fellowslaves and stuck his head on a pole, and is said to from each other the work which Capitalists and have hung his own sister.



OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1842. VOL. II. NO. 7.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

ASSOCIATION:

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society. OUR EVILS ARE SOCIAL, NOT POLITICAL; AND POLITICAL REFORMS CANNOT REMEDY THEM. IT The editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BRISEANE.

THE FOURIER FESTIVAL .- Let all our friends e present at the Festival This Evening .-We must respect the memory of the great Genius in whose honor it is given, in the most vorthy manner possible. A large number awakens enthusiasm, and as it is not often that we come together for such a purpose, we hope that none will absent. Discourses will be delivered, -one, on The Destiny of Man,' by A. Brisbane,-and a Collation served. The celebration will take place at the President Hotel, 142 Broadway, and will commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

Necessity of New Plans of Reform.

There is a frightful amount of Misery in the World, which pleads with deep and earnest tones for alleviation! This Misery, under its innumerable forms of Poverty, Wretchedness and Moral Woe, extends to all Classes of Society, and renders the existence of Man, which contains all the elements of a dard, but, believing it the only just one, we cannot high order of Happiness, a mouraful pilgrimage or the Earth, in which Disappointment, Suffering and Despair domineer with bitter tyranny over his feelings and his Destiny.

For an examination of our Social Principles and our Doctrine of Association and Attractive Industry, we appeal to those who wish conscientiously to see the evils which oppress so many of their fellow creatures removed, and who feel indignant at the monstrous injustice and the falseness of the present Order of things, which plunges the Mass in Poverty, Ignorance and Degradation. We appeal also to these who are tired of the quarrels and intrigues of Parties and their endless controversics. and who desire new measures and new plans of aged and helpless Christian Pastor awaits the sum- Reform. If in the Political World there are Reformers who do not wish to waste their lives in carrying out ephemeral, selfish and temporary schemes and projects, which vanish and are forgotten with the day that brings them forth, we ap-

Common sense should see that it is not Political and Administrative Reforms that the World requires, but that it is a Social Reform. The Evils which afflict Society are Social,-not Political, and a Social Reform only can eradicate them. The causes of human Misery lie too deep to be reached by mere Political Reforms and Legislative Enactments; and so long as the leading and influential Men of Society continue to waste their efforts and intellectual energies in Party Strife and Controversy, and the People suffer themselves to be guided by them in the vain hope of changes for the better, they will vegetate and the Catholics, being identified with and together in the miserable condition in which they *necessary to Tammany, can govern her, they can are now sunk. They are the "Blind leading the Blind," and bot's the leaders and the led are wan dering together in labyrinths of false Political Doctrines, groping their way in Social darkness, without any true Social Principles to guide them.

> The history of this Country proves practically that mere Political and Administrative Reforms can do nothing for the real Happiness of Man and the Social Elevation of the Mass. We have now had over half a century of Political changes and controversies; different Parties-Federal and Democratic-have had the ascendency; various Policies-Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian-have been carried out, and what great results have been attained? Commerce and Industry have been greatly developed, it is true, and so they were under the Despotism of Venice and the Monarchies of Holland and England. But are the People happier? Have they pleasing and encouraging presects before them? Are they moving on towards some high Social Destiny, which excites enthusiasm? Is there more individual Prosperity and Social Comfort! No. far from it; Social Evils have increased, and to a sad extent; Pauperism has doubled or trebled; the future offers us in political matters the prospect of violent party strife, of contention and perhaps revolution, and in practical and business matters, there is a strong tendency to that poverty, pecuniary dependence and debasement of the Laboring Classes, which

If it be asserted that Misery will always exist, and that it is the unavoidable lot of Mankind, and we view political discussions and measures as a mere means of realizing Democracy in Society, and of correcting one class of evils,-political tyranny,we shall find that but two practical extensions have been given to the great Principle of Human Rights, -- which are UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, AND ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT .-These extensions have had no or very little influence ipon the welfare of the Mass, nor can they have.

If we examine the present condition of society with an impartial eye, we must acknowledge that Abuses and Evils have increased with fearful rapidity, and that they are much more intense at present than they have been at any former pe iod. Our system of free, or, as it should properly be termed, false and envious Competition, is becoming more and more violent and relentless, and is engendering a degree of Selfishness, Antagonism and Animosity between all Classes in society, and an anti-social spirit, which are revolting to contemplate. It is also leading to greater Frauds and Injustice in the business world than have ever before been practiced, and to a commercial, financial, and industrial Demoralization, which is almost legalizing fraud and indirect rob-

The condition of the Laboring Classes is also becoming more precarious, and the uncertainty of obtaining Employment is gradually increasing .-The Mechanic and Laborer can no longer look forward as in former years with the hope of securing a home for old age, but consider themselves fortanate if they can satisfy present necessities, and obtain the means of subsistence for the day. The price of rents, living, &c. has increased, while the price of labor has remained stationary or decreas ed; the power of Capital over Labor is augmenting, and there is a general tendency to a reduction of wages by the operation of free competition among the Laboring Classes, who, pressed by want, dispute among themselves for, and tear

Empiovers require.

The Public Land Distribution. Now that the question of sustaining or abandoning the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union is soon to be the subject of a desperate and doubtful struggle in Congress, we ask carnest attention to the following Report of the Whig minority of the Select Committee in our Assembly. etting forth briefly and cogently the reasons why the Distribution should be inflexibly maintained. We ask that these reasons be every where urged upon the moderate and rational Loco-Focos of the Old States. These men are systematically decoived in regard to this vitally important subject. They are made to believe by their leaders and journals that the point in dispute is whether the Land Proceeds shall go to the General Government or the States, while the truth is that the point to be decided is whether there shall be any Proceeds of the Sales of Public Lands at all. Only let the Distribution be given up or suspended now, and the New Apportionment of Congress under the Sixth Census take place, and the Public Lands will be virtually taken away from both Federal Government and States by Graduation, loose Préemption or Cession, through the overpowering might of the Squatter influence in Congress, and the easy bargaining of Presidential aspirants from the Old States who will readily trade off for votes the property of the Federal Government while they dare not do so with the income of their several States. Such a step, disastrous alike to the Old and New States, can only be effectually resisted HERE. The Distribution Law gives a great advantage to the advocates of equal justice te all sections which must never be relinquished, while it can be retained. We ask universal attention, therefore, to the important facts and considerations set forth in the following

REPORT

Of the Minority of the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the National Domain.

Mr. PRATT, from the minority of the Select Committee on much of the Governor's Message as relates to the National Domain, and the Distribution to the several States of the Union, of the Proceeds of the Sales thereof, dissenting from the views set forth in the Report of the majority at the Committee, and desiring to present some facts and considerations not embodied therein, respectfully asks leave to submit those facts and considerations in the form of a sepa-

The general views of this subject taken by the undersigned, are ably and fully set forth in the Reports of the Select Committees raised thereon, to each of the three last rislatures of this State.

The National Domain of the United States originally exceeded one thousand raillions of acres. Of this about seve hundred and fitty to sixty millions are still subject to the Indian title, and any estimate of its value must be modified thereby. Of the three hundred and twenty to thirty mil-lions to which the Indian title has been extinguished, about eighty millions have been sold by the Federal Government nly to actual settlers, for the aggregate sum of about one hundred and five millions of dollars, being just about equal to the moneys disbursed on account of those lands by the General Government. From fifteen to twenty millions of acres more have been ceded or granted to the several new States, for various purposes of public improvements, educa-tion, &c., and over five millions of acres have been granted as military bounties to citizens who had faithfully serve

their country in the fields of national combat.

There remains therefore some two hundred and twentyfive millions of acres to which the United States poss as an
unincumbered title, with over seven hundred millions cloggest with the Indian right and occupancy.

The actual present value of the whole has been variously estimated from three hundred to seven hundred millions of

That its ultimate productiveness, if providently and wisely

rious question.
This vast property has enured to the people of the United

States in four ways.

1. From the valor and virtue of our ancestors, the people of the old thirteen States, who extorted the surrender of its sovereignty and right of soil from Great Britain on the battle-fields of Saratoga, Monmouth and Yorktown, and in the pacification of Paris.

2. By the surrender of the special rights of certain of the

old thirteen States, severally under their charters from the British crown, to large portions of these lands.

3. By the purchase of Louisiana and Florida with the common funds of the whole United States. And,

4. By the extinguishment of the Indian title, through con-

est, or purchase in like manner. That the States which ceded their vast western territory into the hands of the Federal Government, did so at the earnest remonstrance and entreaty of those States which happened to be destitute of such possessions, but considered themselves justly entitled to an equal share therein by their participation in the struggles and sufferings of the Revolu-tion; and that the ceding States, of which New-Yark was the earliest and one of the most considerable, did so with the express condition or reservation that the whole of such lands, not have markly not hers merely, but those ceded by the other States also, should be held and disposed of "for the only use and benefit of such States as are or shall become parties to the articles of confederation." or a Virginia more precisely expressed the same intention "should be considered a COMMON FUND for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had, or should thereufter become members of the confederation, Virginia inclusive," is so plain that no one has had the harditood directly to deny it, though dexterous interpretations and violent assumptions have alike been resorted to, in repeated tempts to subvert or evade its plain intent and meaning. Slong as the public debt of the United States, arising from their common efforts for independence and security existed, the receipts from the public lands were held sacredly pledged

That was wholly extinguished in 1832-3, and the ques tion had already attracted the attention of statesmen. "What disposition shall be made of these proceeds after the cost of the struggle which gave us the patrimony itself, shall have expenditures by the help of this income, and thus imitate the producal and thoughtless heir who habitually replenishes his table and his cellar from the proceeds of the timber the buildings, and even the lands of the estate to which h has naworthily succeeded. Such a course can have but on result, the entire impoverishment and downfall of him who

persists in it.

As early as 1806, the financial and general policy of the Government after the payment of the public debt, arrested the attention of the sagacious and far-seeing Jefferson.—
In his annual message of that year, referring to the prospect of the property of the public debt, arrested the attention of the public debt, arrested the attention of the public debt, arrested the attention of the sagacious and far-seeing Jefferson.—

In his annual message of that year, referring to the property of the public debt, arrested the attention of the public debt, arrested the attention of the public debt. a surplus revenue soon to accrue, he says: "Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? Patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and its application to the great purposes of the PUBLIC EDUCATION, ROADS, RIVERS, CAsats, &c. By these operations new channels will be opened between the States, the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties." In his seessage of 1800, he again refers to the subject and says: "The probable accumulation of the surplusses of revenue meris the consideration of Congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vaults! Shall the revenue be reduced, or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and ruch other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which

Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved by the States." Accordingly, though Mr. Jefferson believed an amendment of the Constitution descrable, in order to obviate all scruples as to the broadest exercise of this power, he did not besitate to commend and approve its immedia co mencement, and the work of constructing a national road, forward with greater or less energy, according to the exi gences and means of the government, until 1880, when Gen Jackson, then President, arrested them by his veto on the Maysville road bilt, passed by a Congress politically his supporters, and repassed by the House in the face of his veto, but not by the constitutional majority of two-thirds. The views of the national policy which impelled Presi-

wing extract from his first message:
"The disposition of the surplus (says the President) will "The disposition of the surplus (says the President) will present a subject for the serious consideration of Congress, and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connection with the difficulties which have neretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvements, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is becaute that it was lead to the adoption of rument, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation, and the construction of highways in the second States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted, has, by many of our fellow citizens, been deprecated as an infrac-tion of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient; all fell that it has been employed

just and federal disposition which could be made of the sur-plus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation."

Surely no argument can be needed to show that the polcy here recommended is a permanent distribution of reve-ine raised by the Federal Government, equally among the several States, for the purposes of internal improvements.

It would be shameless hypocrisy to say virtually to the ad ocates of improvements. "We cannot consent to your per on for aid now; but wait till the small remnant of the pul c debt is paid, and then the whole surplus revenue shail! airly apportioned among the States for the grand purpos you indicate,"—and then turn round the moment the debt was paid, and so reduce the tariff that all the accrning rev-enue would be needed for the bare subsistence of govern-ment. Such a course would evince a perfidy and juggling, more consistent with the character of a knave than a states-

Gen. Jackson in 1829, has received none but local and very limited aid from the Federal Government, save in the ex-torted and most reluctant concession of the surplus revenue, of 129%, to the States; a surrender of which the amount has been but three-fourths paid to this day. Nay, more: that same President who first specifically recommended the dis-tribution of the revenue to the States, was now the most violent and stubborn opposer of the act passed in rigid conformity to his own reconstendation; and to spare him the morning disloyalty of passing ever the head of his veto, his triends finally so modified the ever the head of his veto, his triends finally so modified the phraseology of the act as to make it in terms a more deportic with, instead of a distribution to, the States. But that this alteration was one of form only and not of substance, is abundantly proved, not only by the history of the act itself, but by the uniform course of those who have professed to regard it otherwise. Neither the President who succeeded, nor the Secretary of the Treasury bequeathed to him by Gen. Jackson, though they chose to represent this amount as a temporary deposite with the States ever rentured to recommend its recall, although the pecuniary necessities of the Government, while under their direction, were constant and pressing. They understood too well the history and intent of this measure. What they did not even propose, it is not probable that any one will seriously attempt hereafter.

it is not probable that any one will seriously attempt hereafter.

But the great measure of a permanent and carefully equitable apportionment among all the States of the nett proceeds of sales of public lands, of which the precise idea was first developed and matured by the noblest, wisest and most beneficent of our living statesmen, as early as 1832, when it received the approval of a Congress politically his opponents, but was crushed by an arbitrary veto, has been steadily, undinchingly pursued by him through ten years of dubious encounter, down to the summer session of 1841, when it received the deliberate approval of a Congress and President just commissioned and instructed by the people. This measure appears to the undersigned so manifestly one of security and redress to the old States, of generosity and stability to the new, and of justice and advantage to all, that he cannot but believe it would commend itself to universal approbation and support, did not ulterior considerations of hostility to its author and its advocates enter into and sway, perhaps insensibly, the judgments of those who clamor for its abrogation.

clamor for its abrogation.

A few of the considerations which impel him to remonstrate with earnestness and entreaty against any action of this Legislature tending to force its repeal, will now be sum-

marily presented:
1. The distribution law restores the proceeds of those lands to those to whom they rightfully belong, and by whom they to take to second day regarded second, and by come will be most beneficially applied.

In this view of the case, the hestility of some of the New States to the Land Distribution act would be unwarrantable, were it not for considerations not very prominently avowed by them, but which will be exhibited directly. The general Government has substantially abandoned the pros-ecution of Internal Improvements. But those improve-ments are vitally necessary to the new States, not merely public works constructed on their own soil, but in the old States also. New-York alone has already added immensely to the value of the public lands sold and unsold, and increased the Federal income therefrom by many milions, without receiving a dollar of it in aid or in recompense, unless we shall so account the hasty and grudged pense, unless we shall so account the hasty and grudged deposite of 1936. The Enlargement of the Eric Canal and the completion of her great lines of Railroad will instantly village lot, from the eastern boundary of Ohio to the western limit of Iowa.

New-York is able and willing to render this great service ber sisters, but she asks them to do her ample justice in

She surrendered her ample patrianony to the General Government upon the express condition that it was to be managed and disposed of for her own good as well as that of other States; and this condition will not be fulfilled by selling it to the new States for a song, and soon giving it away entirely, as Mr. Benton vehemently urges; giving it over to them to peddle out at the halves, (on what security?) as Mr. Calhoun proposes; or using it to "give that advent-gas to resign even demettly managed to the proposes." age to foreign over domestic manufactures," by reducing and the world be assured that our just income from this source is sacredly pledged to the prosecution of our works, II. But in truth, the great evil against which this measure

is intended and calculated to secure us, and which its oppo-nents in the old. States are generally careful to keep out of sight, is that of absolute or virtual disposession of our vast and solemnly guaranteed interest in the national domain, through political combinations and sinister influences brought to bear upon Congress to enforce the passage of acts which, under the vague and unstartling terms, "Pre-emption" and "Graduation," shall operate to destroy the heritage of New-York and her twelve elder sisters, while it cripples them at home by the rapid withdrawal of their population and the depreciation of the property of their citizens. For twelve ears the spirit of hostility to our just rights, and of tame "I wish the question taken in this shape," said Hon. Rollin C. Mallory, of Vermont, on the floor of Congress, "because I have heard it asserted that the Union does not really own any lands in the west; I think it does, and wish the facts produced." "I can answer the question," said a prominent produced." "I can answer the question, said a prominent western member," that Vernant does not sain a foot of land there." This is the spirit which lies at the bottom of all Mr. Benton's Graduation movements, and his desperate resistance to the Distribution. It was this spirit which impelled Mr. A. G. Harrison, a member of Congress from Misouri, to submit to the House on the 16th of January, 1839, five resolutions asserting that each of the States, by the mere act of becoming such, is, " ipso facto, the absolute, Nuquali-FIED AND UNCONTROLABLE SOVEREIGN OF THE SOIL LYING this same spirit which impelled the Legislature of Missouri to resolve on the first of March, 1839, that "the distribution of the proceeds of the lands among the several States would tend to make the populous old States unite together to resist all reductions in the price of lands—to resist all pre-emption claims—to resist all confirmation of French and Spanish claims, etc. etc.—that its operation would be to extreme the new States annually of their gold and silver," etc. etc.—and that "a mere giyl of a reasonable quantity to a cultivator would be a wise and beneficial disposal of the land, etc. etc.— [For the whole of these significant resolutions, see Mr. C. E. Clarke's report of March 4, 1840, Assembly Doc. No. 234. It must not be supposed that acquiescence in these doc trines is confined to their solder proclaimers. They influ trines is confined to their solder proclaimers. They influence the action and the legislation of those who accord with those proclaimers in political sentiment and look to them for presidential votes. Witness the endorsement of Mr. Benton's Graduation project by Mr. Van Buren in his Annual Message of 1837; witness the support given to that projectly Mr. Wright as well as Mr. Calhoun, and its passage through the Senate by their efforts. Yet the direct repulsion would be hardly more efficacious and fathi than this same Graduation, coupled as it was with a loose legal Presentation, and as it always would be, with a trivial pre-empemption, and as it always would be, with a virtual pre-empat a dollar and a quarter, shall be offered for five years at a dollar, then five years at seventy-five cents; and so on until at last what is left is given to the State in which it lies.

Under this law, a hundred thousand squatters take posse sion of half a State, and hold it by tenure of Pre-emption law, or is its absence, of pre-emption rifles. Small induce ment is there to pay a dollar and a quarter, when the pric will soontail to a dollar, or a dollar when it is equally cer-tain to fail to seventy-five cents. Men are apt to be slow enough to buy unasked, when interest is running up; bu enough to buy unasked, when interest is running up; but when they are to receive compound interest for not paying, their punctuality would be a genine miracle. The result is, that the squatters keep the lands for nothing, or get them at last for a song; but it not the State steps in as the residuary legatee, and sweeps the board. In any case, the entire income would not pay the expenses of surveying and solling.

naming arge the importance, nay, the absolute necessity of preserving testic General Government the proceeds of thos lands, in order to avoid the imposition of new taxes, have slumbered very soundly over that necessity while successive projects to destroy this source of revenue utterly, have been vigorously pashed to the brink of success. Abundant ex-tracts from the messages of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Bu-Buren, and the reports and speeches of their supporters in Congress might be adduced to show them strensously urging that the public lands ought not to be cherished o ing that the portmanent and reliable source of revenue, but that the government should depend on the customs alone. Thus, General Jackson's annual message of Dec. 1832: "It seems to me to be our true policy, that the public lands shall cesse as soon as practicable, to be a source of recent, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States, the expeners of the present system, and the cost arising under our lindian compacts." After asserting that the present system of federal surveys should be continued for a time as more perfect than any probable substitute, he adds, "It is desirable, moreover, that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and the fature disposition of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies See also Mr. Van Buren's first annual message, recommening graduation and cession to the new States, Dec. 4, 1837.

111. The undersigned cannot concur in the suggestion tha there is any thing in the existing financial condition and exigencies of the Federal Government, which calls for a repeal of the Distribution act. On the contrary, he believes that those exigencies will prove rather a source of national well-being than otherwise, if met with the requisite frank ness and energy. The annual imports of this country exceed one hundred and twenty millions; the sum necessary to conduct the General Government with energy and effito consule the Oriente Stoud not, and does not, exceed twenty-five millions, Let Congress then, increase the duties on imported luxuries. Let Congress then, increase the duties on imported luxuries, and articles which come in competition with our own products, so as to reach an average of 25 per cent, and the annual expenditures will be fully defrayed, the entire debt paid off within three years, and the people generally richer and

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most sufe more prosperous, better employed, and better paid than i

no more revenue had been required.

IV. A single suggestion on a related topic, will close this report. It is attempted to be shown that the policy of distribution is one of hostility to the new States. Nothing if the judgement of the undersigned could be farther from the truth. Aside from the vast advantages which are secured to them in the considerable grant of lands it makes to each, the eservation to each of ten per cent on the net sales within its territory, in addition to its equal share at the residue, he solenin guaranty against any advance of price, and the perpetually increasing benefits arising from the extension of internal improvements, it is believed that it is better for them lof itself that the land should be sold at the moderate and uniform price now fixed, than that it should be sold at a merely nominal price, or given away altogether.

All experience proves that the effect of this latter course, in

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the settlement of a new country, is to throw the land speedli-ity into the hands of a few capitalists and speculators, and to create in the course of one generation, a landed nobility so to speak, and a thriftless, dependent and miserable peas-

untry.
The State of New-York sold a million of acres of her soil at twelve and a half cents, yet the actual settlers have paid from \$2 to \$10 per acre for it, where they own it at all, and heavy mortgages still encumber a great port of it. One price for all but a few choice locations, small lots, cash sales

pendent and industrious people.

Compare the present condition of Ohio, nearly every acre of whose soil has been bought and paid for by settlers under our old, approved land system, with any State where the land cost the actual settlers little or nothing, and the contrast in progress and population will strike the most heedles

From these and other considerations, which he will not weary the House with adducing, the undersigned is impelled to say that the Distribution Law, so just to the old States, so liberal to the new, so perfectly in accordance with the re-commendation of some of the most eminent statesmen of the nation, and so necessary to enable New-York to complete

her great public works, should not be repealed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS O. PRATT.

In Assembly, March 21, 1842.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Great Western, Capt. Hoskins arrived vesterday morning from Bristol-bringing dates to the 2d inst., the day of her sailing-twenty-eight days later than were before received. By this arrival we have full files of European papers, from which we make up the following abstract of interesting foreign news. The intelligence of deepest interest is that relating to the disastrous reverses of the British Army in India, a full account of which may be found below. English Funds are improving. Cotton remained steady.

The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult .- making a passage of 12 days. The Earl of Munster-eldest son of the late King-committed suicide on the 20th ult. by shooting himself, while laboring under temporary derangement. The Dake of Norfolk died on the 16th ult. It is said that Sir George Arthur is to be the new Governor of Bombay.

On the 21st ult the boiler of the steamer Telegraph burst, just after the steamer had left Glasgow, and eighteen persons were killed and many wounded by the accident

The Great Western brings over Captain Wright with Dispatches for Lord Ashburton. Mr. Hillard with Dispatches from the American Minister in London. Mr. De Vereinge with Dispatches for the French Minister at Washington. Mr. Moulton with Dispatches from the American Minister at

Robert Peel brought forward his new scheme of in the revenue since 1837. And he proposes, in order to meet this, and support two large wars, one in India. and one China, that a property tax be levied, terminable in the three years, unless otherwise determined by Parliament, at the rate of 7d in the pound, or £2, 18s. 4d. per cent. upon the property and income of the country, exempting, however, all incomes which do not reach £150 a year. Ireland is to be exempted from the tax except so far as the incomes from land &c are expended in England. The stamp duties however in that country are to be made equal to those in England and an additional shilling per gallon is levied upon spirits. It is further proposed to impose a duty of 4s, per ton on all coals exported from the Kingdom-in British as well as foreign vessels. The entire income from these sources is calculated as follows:

Total new taxes......£4,310,000

This will give a surplus over the estimated deiciency of income of £1,710,000.

The government proposes to remove or relax al duties of a prohibitory nature and the reduction of those upon the raw materials for manufactures to a considerable extent. Of 1200 articles it is proposed to reduce the duty upon 750, and on the remaining 450 but slight alterations are to be made. It proposes to reduce the duty on coffee, on foreign and Canadian timber, and to abolish the duties on exports of manufactured goods. The financial arrangement of Sir Robert Peel as a whole

may thus summed up : Estimated deficiency on present income£2,570,000 Reduction on articles of tariff..... Loss on coffee..... £3,730,000

To meet increased estimates for India, increased charge for China, and remission of duties on account of commercial treaties.

There has been no division yet on this new plan Commons, on the 24th of March, Sir Robert said | finished their march. The Bombay Times of the he should drive it through as fast as possible. He 13th says:said that on Monday, the 4th of April, at 5 o'clock, he should proceed with the Exchequer-bills Commissioners Bill. There would not, probably, be a very long discussion, but he proposed to give that bill preference, on account of the interest felt by private parties in it. After that he wished to go on with his resolutions. On Tuesday, he wished that the House would go into committee on the Corn Bill, as he wished, as quickly as possible, to obtain the sense of the House upon the provisions of it, in order that it might be sent to the House o Lerds. On Friday he should proceed with the resolutions. The Corn Bill passed its second reading on the 9th ult. by a majority of 108.

With regard to the disasters in India, Sir Robert Peel on the 11th ult. said that "there was no cause for despair, and Government would take immediate steps to remedy this partial disaster, and he had no doubt but that parliament would give its support to whatever demand the government might feel it necessary to make in consequence of what had taken place, in order that no exertions might be abated to maintain our India empire.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH .- The Times of 30th

on's note on the right of search, and in its re marks upon this state paper, says:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his prede-cessor, Lord Palmerston; he then explicitly repeats his former renunciations, on the part of this country, of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes. that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruizers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her. BE SHE SLAVER OR OTHERWISE. With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British Cruizers have no pre tension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a mo-Government, concludes Lord Aberdeen, will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire sup-

FRANCE.-The Paris papers have reached us, says the London Times, but their contents are as arimportant as those of their antecedents during the week. The Sugar question and the approaching dissolution of the Chambers, are the principal topics referred to in them ; but in neither case we find a paragraph that would interest a British rea-We regret to learn, from a source entitled to confidence, that the King of the French is laboring under a disease, which, to a man of his age, is very alarming. He is said to be affected with dropsy; and as he is now in his 69th year, a complaint of this kind may justly excite the most serious apprehensions.

SPAIN .- The sittings in both Chambers offer little or no interest. The alarm created by the Christino-Carlist conspiracy seemed to be fast sub-

The young Queen was proving to her cabinet that she was not without a spice of the dogged obstinacy which distinguished her reputed sire, the petticent-embroidering Ferdinand. It seems that the Regent, at the request of M. Arguelles, had appointed Col. Dolce, who so gallantly defended the Royal apartments on the night of the 7th of October, a Gentleman of her Bedchamber, and M. Arguelles presented him to her Majesty to receive from her hands the gold key worn as the insignia of office. Her Majesty, however, refused, in decided terms, to confirm the appointment, nor has weeks of persuasion changed her resolution.

PORTUGAL .- On the 16th, her Majesty gave birth to an infant Prince, under the most favorable circumstances with regard to the health of mother and child. The usual rejoicings took place during three days. Accounts from Oporto are very discouraging. Complaints of the stagnation of commerce are universal, and nothing short of a general break-down of the mercantile community is apprehended. English, as well as native houses, suffer deeply from this state of things. The recent ministerial crisis had terminated in the Queen agreeing to the demands of the Minister in favor of the Chiefs of the Oporto movement.

ITALY .- Accounts from Rome state that a perfectly good understanding prevailed between the Court of Lisbon and the Holy Sec. GREECE .- Accounts from Athens state that war-

like preparations were still making in Greece, and that all the disposable forces were being marched to the frontiers, along which the Turks were said to have already collected a force of 100,000 men. It was feared that actual hostilities would soon commence. A letter from Patras (Greece) dated March 9, in the Malta Times, says: "The Government being informed that some thousand Turkish troops were gathering about the frontiers of both countries, felt very unquiet lest those troops should enter as enemies into Greece. It has ordered about 4,000 troops to proceed to the frontier, as well as six small cannon and ammunition. The Phalangites (veteran soldiers) have also been ordered to go thither for reinforcement, and, in In the House of Commons, March 11th, Sir short, every thing is in a bustle in Greece; and it is positively reported that the number of all the Greek troops now gathering about the troutic will amount to about 10,000 men. It seems, how ever that the Turkish troops so guthering are destined for Syria, and that for this purpose the Turkish authorities in Thessaly have chartered some vessels for carrying them over to Asia. The business of the Bank has already begun, but they proseed very slowly, in consequence of the too many differences which the law has put in the way of those who wish to apply to it for a loan. Every thing is quiet in Greece.'

TURKEY .- The Divan had held several extraordinary councils towards the close of February, on the receipt of despatches from Syria. The resolutions of the Assembly were not known, but it was said that the communications subsequently made by the Grand Vizier to the different Legations were of a most satisfactory nature. M. Mayrocordato. Minister of the Greek Government to the Ottoman Porte, had arrived at Constantinople. The Porte had prohibited the sale of gunpowder manufactured at Galata and Pera.

EGYPT .- Letters by the Levant mail state that Mehemet Ali had returned to Cairo. His health was beginning to be impaired by the fatigues of his journey in Upper Egypt. He had abolished the wine, spirits and skin monopolies, and permitted the caravans to bring their goods as formerly to the market of Cairo. The treaty concluded with the Pasha for the transit of merchandize to India had been put in force.

Russia and Circassia .- According to the last advices from St. Petersburg, intelligence had been received that the Circassians had taken advantage of the mildness of the winter to make inroads in the Russian territory beyond the Kuban and Caucasus. A body of those mountaineers, 8000 strong, advanced to a distance of 200 wersts from their country, surprised the town and fortress of Kiffjar in the Caucasian province, delivered it up to plunder and carried off as prisoners a number of its inhabitants.

BRITISH DISASTERS IN INDIA .- Cabool surrendered-Lord Elphinstone's Army Destroyed .- The intelligence from India presents a series of the most terrible disasters that have befallen the English arms is that quarter. The Bombay Times of Feb. 1, gives a summary of the movements of the forces up to the 28th of December, when the forces were about to march for Jellalabad, through the fearful passes of Khoord Cabool; and papers one day later announce the of an income and property tax. In the House of disaster and destruction which attended and finally "At the date of our last advices three regiments.

which were attempting to march under Col. M'Larin from Casdahar to the relief of Cabool, had been stopped by the snows westward of Ghuznee, and compelled to return whence they came. Ghuznee itself was snowed up; its garrison contained but a single sepoy regiment. Sir Robert Sale's brigade had left Cobool in the beginning of October, and reached Jellalabad on the 12th November, and there they remained cooped up and unable to remove at peril of their existence. The beleagured could receive aid from no one : they were surrounded by an enemy from 15,000 to 20,000 strong .-Their commissariat having almost at the first outbreak been destroyed, they were, by the date at which the present narrative commences, ill off for clothing, and sorely pinched for food. The force. besides, was divided. It consisted of near 6000 men, one half in the Balla Hissar, or citadel, within the town, the other half in a fortified camp six miles off; a deep mountain stream which they were never able to ford intervened. By the 20th much annovance and some apprehension began to be entertained of the effects of the affluvia of the heaps of the unburied dead every where strewed around. About ten thousand corpses lay festering about the city or near the camp of Gen. Elphinstone, threatening to add the horrors of pestilence to those of ult. contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Steven- famine and the sword, so soon as a relaxing tem-